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is class struggle for the sake of struggle—for victory—not for a bankrupt doctrinaire state socialism. That struggle is taken by the syndicalist (e.g., Sorel) as the epitome of life's reality. Bergson is the philosopher of life and evolution lived rather than thought about (*les données immédiates*); Russell is similarly realistic in mathematics, in metaphysics, in politics—where he speaks always of “activity, vigour, initiative, energy,” of the soul as “something repressed which must be let explode.”

In this fashion the author makes out his case. “The syndicalists (*viz.*, Sorel) love incalculableness. That is a feature of the given will. And Bergson's involuntary benediction upon the given, his anti-intellectualism, is precisely fitted to encourage them.” “The instrument is the strike, the goal is the autonomy, not of the community, but of an industry; and an industry's good is something less than the community's, something narrower and nearer. Now this is the movement which Mr. Russell's realism—his fondness for the given—has taken on midflight and helped on its way.”

The following are not mentioned in the book: (1) the war; (2) proletarian unrest during the war and armistice; (3) Russia (the word “Bolsheviki” nowhere appears); (4) the I. W. W. “preamble” is mentioned, but not the part it played in the indictment and conviction of the I. W. W. officers and leaders; (5) the C. G. T. is mentioned, but not its recent development away from revolutionism; (6) Jaurés is mentioned, but not his assassination. The last two chapters are a discussion of Russell's *Principles of Social Reconstruction (Why Men Fight)*, written in 1915. This proves that the book was not completed before the war. Russell's three other war-time books are not mentioned.

C. E. AYRES

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Great Peace. By H. H. POWERS. New York: Macmillan Co., 1918. Pp. 329. \$2.25.

This is a war book written in anticipation of peace and to propose solutions of both the international question and the specific problems of each national group. It is not a treatise on permanent world-peace, for of that little hope is held. Rather is it a discussion of ways whereby the world may be carved up so as to lessen group conflict. Part I deals with nationality. A vigorous, militarized nationalism is upheld with some cogency and much speciousness of reasoning. The principle

of the self-determination of peoples is rejected for the right of the victorious allies—the only nations morally fit to be trustees of the earth—to reconstruct the world for the safeguarding of all. Part II offers a plan for each national group. The territorial and other problems of each are stated and adjustments suggested. The merit of the book consists in this latter presentation. The work abounds in half-truths, false and superficial ideas, slurs on democracy, and discussion no longer apropos to the world-situation.

NEWELL L. SIMS

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

The Psychology of Courage. By HERBERT GARDINER LORD.
Boston: John W. Luce & Co., 1918. Pp. viii+153. \$1.50.

"The book could not have been written but for William McDougall's admirable *Social Psychology*, in which, adopting Shand's concept of sentiments, he has thrown a flood of light on the structure of human mind as it is built by society and which in its turn forms society."

The main topics discussed are the inborn mechanisms of man, the nature of courage, its various forms, lower and higher, the ultimate formulations of courage, training of soldiers for courage, and the restoration of courage when lost.

Although accepting McDougall's views in the main, the author extends McDougall's list of innate mechanisms by adding the instincts of companionship and rationality. Here his indebtedness to Woodworth's *Dynamic Psychology* is evident.

This book is of real value. It is simple, clear, sane, and direct. There is adequate psychological analysis and philosophic breadth.

E. L. TALBERT

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

Psychology and the Day's Work. A study in the Application of Psychology to Daily Life. By EDGAR JAMES SWIFT. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1918. \$2.00.

This book applies the principles of psychology to some of the phases of personal efficiency. It does not aim to give a well-balanced or complete analysis of personal efficiency but treats the theme in a miscellaneous and unorganized way. The psychology of mental efficiency, of learning, of memory, of testimony, of varying selves, of digestion—these are some of the chapter headings. The thesis that underlies the discussion is this: Since sooner or later the individual must adapt